# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE KNOX COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2006 TAXES

For The Period September 9, 2006 Through September 28, 2007



## CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

#### AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE KNOX COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2006 TAXES

#### For The Period September 9, 2006 Through September 28, 2007

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the audit of the Sheriff's Settlement - 2006 Taxes for Knox County Sheriff for the period September 9, 2006 through September 28, 2007. We have issued an unqualified opinion on the financial statement taken as a whole. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement is presented fairly in all material respects.

#### **Financial Condition:**

The Sheriff collected taxes of \$6,909,855 for the districts for 2006 taxes, retaining commissions of \$285,753 to operate the Sheriff's office. The Sheriff distributed taxes of \$6,615,339 to the districts for 2006 Taxes. Taxes of \$1,696 are due to the districts from the Sheriff and refunds of \$29 are due to the Sheriff from the taxing districts.

#### **Report Comment:**

The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

#### **Deposits:**

The Sheriff's deposits as of February 9, 2007 were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

• Uncollateralized and Uninsured \$108,273

The Sheriff's deposits were covered by FDIC insurance and a properly executed collateral security agreement, but the bank did not adequately collateralize the Sheriff's deposits in accordance with the security agreement.

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### CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable J.M. Hall, Knox County Judge/Executive
Honorable John D. Pickard, Knox County Sheriff
Members of the Knox County Fiscal Court

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

We have audited the Knox County Sheriff's Settlement - 2006 Taxes for the period September 9, 2006 through September 28, 2007. This tax settlement is the responsibility of the Knox County Sheriff. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for Sheriff's Tax Settlements issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the Sheriff's office prepares the financial statement on a prescribed basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the Knox County Sheriff's taxes charged, credited, and paid for the period September 9, 2006 through September 28, 2007, in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated July 21, 2008 on our consideration of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable J.M. Hall, Knox County Judge/Executive
Honorable John D. Pickard, Knox County Sheriff
Members of the Knox County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we present the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

July 21, 2008

#### KNOX COUNTY JOHN D. PICKARD, SHERIFF SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2006 TAXES

#### For The Period September 9, 2006 Through September 28, 2007

Special Charges County Taxes Taxing Districts School Taxes State Taxes Real Estate \$ 768,417 \$ 1,171,084 2,527,924 923,699 168,054 179,890 253,404 296,046 Tangible Personal Property Fire Protection 3,496 **Increases Through Exonerations** 43 63 43 51 130,241 147,855 237,499 Franchise Taxes Additional Billings 6,507 9,550 21,685 7,665 Unmined Coal - 2006 Taxes 6,835 17,582 5,502 4,685 Oil Property Taxes 1,647 2,403 6,180 1,934 Gas Property Taxes 72,083 105,150 270,478 84,648 Penalties 8,775 12,830 27,423 10,266 Adjusted to Sheriff's Receipt (430)(472)(906)(470)Gross Chargeable to Sheriff 1,163,518 1,635,188 3,361,312 1,329,341 Credits **Exonerations** 13,173 18,031 41,175 14,440 Discounts 14,917 21,383 44,334 19,453 Delinquents: Real Estate 42,863 64,079 147,127 50,236 Tangible Personal Property 7,008 7,502 11,738 9,250 Unmined Coal - 2006 Taxes 274 400 1,028 322 Franchise Taxes Current Year - Delinquent 1,369 1,466 2,293 Prior Year - Delinquent 13,948 13,772 17,923 **Total Credits** 93,552 126,633 265,618 93,701 Taxes Collected 1,069,966 1,508,555 3,095,694 1,235,640 Less: Commissions \* 45,761 63,362 123,828 52,802 Taxes Due 1,024,205 1,445,193 2,971,866 1,182,838 Taxes Paid 1,022,549 1,442,673 2,968,522 1,181,595 Refunds (Current and Prior Year) 1,024 1,470 3,373 1,229 Due Districts or (Refunds Due Sheriff)

as of Completion of Audit

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

\$

632

\$

1,050

\$

(29)

\$

14

<sup>\*</sup> And \*\* See Next Page.

KNOX COUNTY JOHN D. PICKARD, SHERIFF SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 2006 TAXES For The Period September 9, 2006 Through September 28, 2007 (Continued)

#### \* Commissions:

| 10% on   | \$ 10,000    |
|----------|--------------|
| 4.25% on | \$ 3,781,030 |
| 4% on    | \$ 3,095,694 |
| 1% on    | \$ 23,131    |

#### \*\* Special Taxing Districts:

| Library District      | \$<br>226 |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Health District       | 252       |
| Extension District    | 256       |
| Ambulance District    | 235       |
| Artemus Fire District | <br>81    |
|                       |           |

Due Districts \$ 1,050

#### KNOX COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 28, 2007

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Fund Accounting

The Sheriff's office tax collection duties are limited to acting as an agent for assessed property owners and taxing districts. A fund is used to account for the collection and distribution of taxes. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

#### B. Basis of Accounting

The financial statement has been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting. Basis of accounting refers to when charges, credits, and taxes paid are reported in the settlement statement. It relates to the timing of measurements regardless of the measurement focus.

Charges are sources of revenue which are recognized in the tax period in which they become available and measurable. Credits are reductions of revenue which are recognized when there is proper authorization. Taxes paid are uses of revenue which are recognized when distributions are made to the taxing districts and others.

#### C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the Sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

#### Note 2. Deposits

The Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the Sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

KNOX COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT September 28, 2007 (Continued)

Note 2. Deposits (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the Sheriff's deposits may not be returned. The Sheriff does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of September 28, 2007, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement. However, on February 9, 2007, \$108,273 of the Sheriff's bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk because the bank did not adequately collateralize the Sheriff's deposits in accordance with the security agreement.

• Uninsured and Unsecured \$108,273

Note 3. Tax Collection Period

#### A. Property Taxes

The real and personal property tax assessments were levied as of January 1, 2006. Property taxes were billed to finance governmental services for the year ended June 30, 2007. Liens are effective when the tax bills become delinquent. The collection period for these assessments was December 27, 2006 through September 28, 2007.

#### B. <u>Unmined Coal Taxes</u>

The tangible property tax assessments were levied as of January 1, 2006. Property taxes are billed to finance governmental services. Liens are effective when the tax bills become delinquent. The collection period for these assessments was March 20, 2007 through September 28, 2007.

Note 4. Interest Income

The Knox County Sheriff earned \$3,960 as interest income on 2006 taxes. The Sheriff was in substantial compliance with his statutory responsibility regarding interest.

Note 5. Sheriff's 10% Add-On Fee

The Knox County Sheriff collected \$49,489 of 10% add-on fees allowed by KRS 134.430(3). This amount was used to operate the Sheriff's office.

KNOX COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT September 28, 2007 (Continued)

Note 6. Advertising Costs And Fees

The Knox County Sheriff collected \$1,630 of advertising fees allowed by KRS 424.330(1) and KRS 134.440(2). The advertising fees were used to operate the Sheriff's office.

Note 7. Tax Escrow Accounts

The Sheriff has the following escrow accounts: 2002 Tax Settlement Account with an ending balance of \$2,320 as of September 28, 2007; 2004 Tax Settlement Account with an ending balance of \$3,564 as of September 28, 2007; and the 2005 Tax Settlement Account with an ending balance of \$4,347 as of September 28, 2007.



| REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON           |
|--|
| COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL      |
| STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARD: |



### CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable J.M. Hall, Knox County Judge/Executive Honorable John D. Pickard, Knox County Sheriff Members of the Knox County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the Knox County Sheriff's Settlement - 2006 Taxes for the period September 9, 2006 through September 28, 2007, and have issued our report thereon dated July 21, 2008. The Sheriff prepares his financial statement in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Knox County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Knox County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Knox County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statement that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statement will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we do not believe that the significant deficiency described above is a material weakness.

#### **Compliance And Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Knox County Sheriff's Settlement -2006 Taxes for the period September 9, 2006 through September 28, 2007 is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>.

The Knox County Sheriff's response to the finding identified in our audit is included in the accompanying comment and recommendation. We did not audit the Sheriff's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

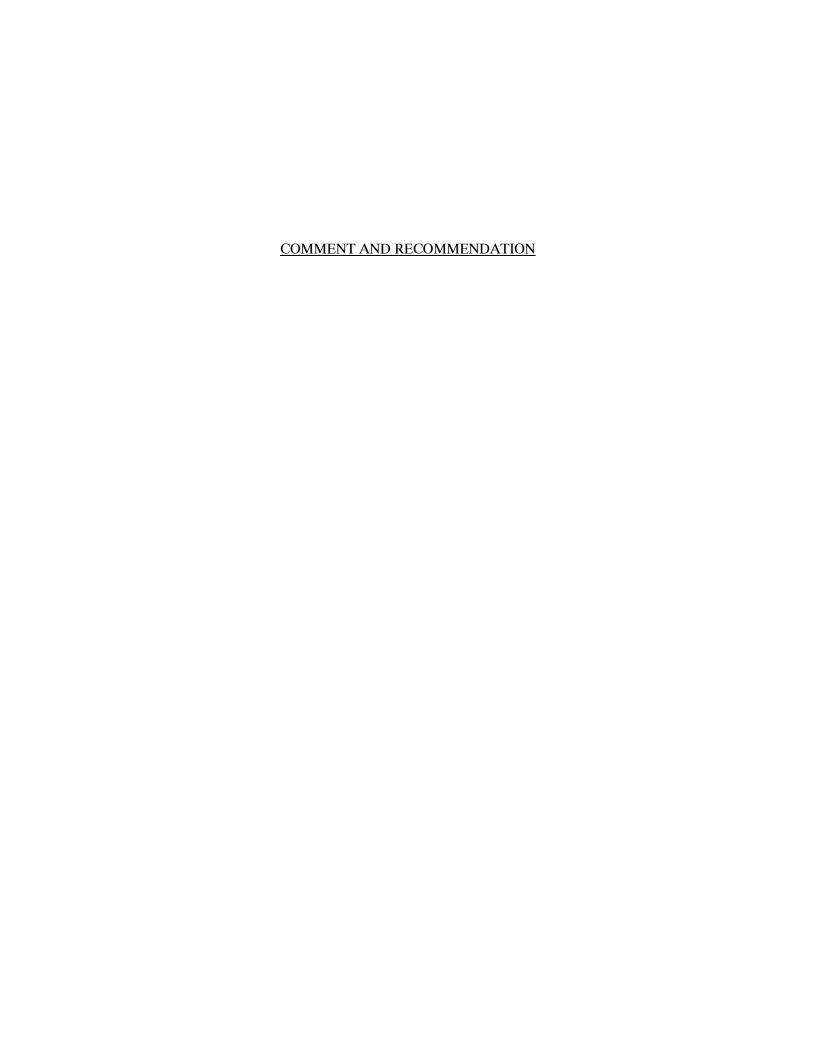
This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Knox County Fiscal Court, and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

July 21, 2008



# KNOX COUNTY JOHN D. PICKARD, SHERIFF COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Period September 9, 2006 Through September 28, 2007

#### INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY:

#### The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Segregation of duties over accounting functions of cash collection and reconciliation of bank records to source documents or implementation of compensating controls, when needed because the number of staff is limited, is essential for providing protections from asset misappropriation and/or fraudulent financial reporting. Additionally, proper segregation of duties protects employees in the normal course of performing their daily responsibilities. A lack of segregation of duties exists over the accounting function at the Sheriff's office. One employee's duties included accepting tax payments, opening mail and listing receipts, preparing deposits, and reconciling the bank account.

Limited staff and limited budget places restrictions on the number of employees the Sheriff's office can hire. When faced with limited staff, strong compensating controls should be in place to offset the lack of segregation of duties. A lack of segregation of incompatible duties or strong oversight could result in misappropriation of assets and/or inaccurate financial reporting to external agencies such as the Department for Local Government and the Department of Revenue, which could occur but go undetected.

To adequately protect against misappropriation of assets and/or inaccurate financial reporting, the Sheriff should separate the duties involving the collection of cash, deposit of cash, and reconciliation of cash. If, due to limited staff size, that is not feasible, strong oversight over those areas should occur and involve and employee not currently performing any of those functions. Additionally, the Sheriff could also provide this oversight. If the Sheriff does implement compensating controls, these should be documented on the appropriate source document.

Sheriff's Response: This is a small office. We are working on implementing compensating controls in our office.